



Column One
by David Courtney

HARDLY more than a wing's breadth across the blue sea, a little pink and grey island — it has always seemed pink and silvery grey to me: a little island of one's undergraduate days, Cyprus, with its mountains and craggy coasts shaped as they should be in the likeness of the classical, and its castles and monasteries perched exactly where they ought to be in the likeness of medieval romance. There are four hundred thousand of us Greek-speaking Cypriots (are they Greeks?) and under one hundred thousand Turks, and they live in pretty little towns and quiet villages. The sea, from which the Paphos Venus sprung and might spring again if it were not for the way the tides have changed, dawns among a thousand little bays and inlets where nothing bigger than a sponge-bath from Rhodes can ride at ease.

AND now there they sit, at Lancaster House, Mr. Macmillan for Britain, Mr. Stephanopoulos for Greece, and Mr. Pafitis for Turkey; and in a way — admittedly an "unrealistic" way — one can help wondering what business it is of Mr. Macmillan or Mr. Stephanopoulos or Mr. Pafitis to sit at Lancaster House in London deciding what should happen to the little island of Cyprus. I mean, historically speaking, in other words, nationally speaking, the island is not really Greek, nor is it really Turkish. And odd as it may appear, it was never strictly Greek. That is to say, although Greek colonies were set up on the island in the very earliest classical times, it was never Greek in the sense indicated by claims for its "return" to Greece.

THAT may be a quibble. And when it comes to the point, it is what a people thinks is its historical origin and claim that matters. The Turks, for example, are saying the Prime Minister of Turkey has said it and so has Mr. Zorlu, his Foreign Minister now at Lancaster House — that it is to be any change in the status of Cyprus, it should be in the form of a return to Turkey. That, really, is a little difficult to swallow; hardly easier than would be a similar demand from the east, or the Venetians from whom the Turks conquered the island. The British were given full sovereignty over Cyprus by the Treaty of Lausanne, signed with the Turks in 1923; but while that is probably a sound legal document, it is not a moral right to go on occupying the island once the Cypriots want it for themselves — if they do.

BUT, as one commentator said the other day, who is to apply the sanctions of the tripartite declaration ensuring the status quo between Britain and her neighbours if not the British from their Cyprus base? A weak argument; and not one Britain is likely to make. The base is, however, the cause of all the trouble, because Britain has to have a base somewhere in the eastern Mediterranean, and having withdrawn from Egypt to Cyprus, has nowhere else to withdraw to.

FOR myself, I have no notion of the answer. I hope Lancaster House has. For there is no doubt that the Cypriot has a right to become, as someone said the other day, a Prime Minister and not merely a prosperous restaurant proprietor. Just as there is no doubt, all things considered, of the need of a British base somewhere in this area. But there is a great deal of doubt about the need for bombs, even when the grizzly things have been blown by the young Bishop of Kyrenia in St. John's Cathedral, Nicosia.

Jerusalem, August 31, 1955.



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Gen. de la Tour Is New French Chief in Morocco

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — Gen. Boyer de la Tour, 50-year-old soldier-statesman who has been Resident-General in Tunisia since July, 1954, has been appointed by the Cabinet to succeed dynamic M. Gilbert Grandval as Resident-General of the troubled protectorate of Morocco.

An official announcement of this is being delayed, but it was learned in Tunis that he was leaving for Rabat tomorrow morning. Today he flew from Paris to Tunis.

The withdrawal of M. Grandval, who is already back in France, changes nothing in the liberal policy endorsed by the whole Cabinet yesterday.

4-Point Plan
The agreed Franco-Moroccan plan falls under four headings: Retirement of Sultan Ben Arsa, detailed circumstances of which are to be arranged by General de la Tour; appointment of a three-man Agency Council to safeguard the rights of the Moroccan and nominate the first Moroccan Government by September 15; the transfer to France of the deposed Sultan Mohammed VI; and the negotiation of a new treaty in place of the protectorate treaty between France and Morocco.

France will strengthen her armed forces with an additional 150,000 men to help stamp out the rebel threat in North Africa, the Government announced today.

Israel Has Right To Fight — Reuther

JERUSALEM, Tuesday. — "Israel has the moral right to defend herself against attacks, and to stand up and fight," Mr. Walter Reuther, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations declared on his arrival here tonight, in connection with the Egyptian attacks on this country.

Mr. Reuther, accompanied by his wife and Mr. D. Benadict, director of the C.I.O. Foreign Relations Department, alighted from the plane all smiles, and received a great welcome.

On the recent Dulles statement on the Middle East, he said that while unacquainted with all the details, he saw in it "real and tangible possibilities for the easing of tension." He expressed the hope that it would receive sympathetic consideration by all concerned. "When the Arab states realize that Israel is here to stay, the sooner will the problems be solved," he declared.

Greetings from U.S. Labor
Mr. Reuther brought greetings to the country and its labor movement from the five million members of the C.I.O., and said that he looked forward to seeing the country's great social and constructive achievements. The coming merger of the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. "will bring about even closer relations between the U.S. Trade Union movement and the Histadrut," he said.

Assigned by a battery of photographers, Mr. Reuther was met by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward R. Lawson; the Histadrut Executive, headed by Mr. M. Namir, Mr. R. Barkat, and Mr. A. Becker; representatives of the Foreign and Labour Ministries and Mr. Eugene C. Martinson, U.S. Labour Attaché.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
Furners of Hotel Yemin, opposite the Little Triangle, were still in their beds near the border, from the direction of Kalytia yesterday afternoon, and a group of Arabs crossed the line and attempted to break into them, but were unsuccessful.

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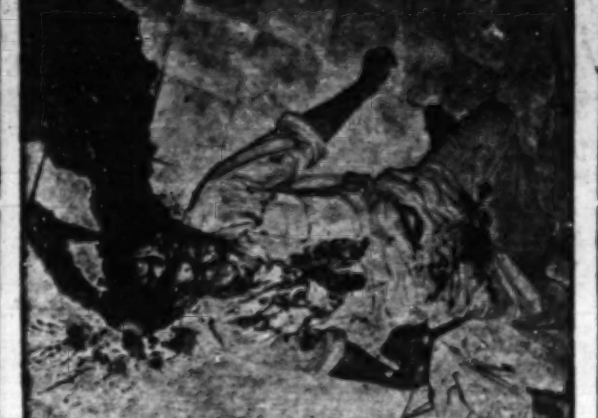
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The other duties of Major Salem, whereabouts have been unknown for the past 48 hours, will be assumed by Col. Abdul Kader Hatem.

Khartoum Happy
Meanwhile, reports from Cairo and other Arab capitals, quoted in the Jordan paper, "El Jihad," said that Salem had submitted his resignation verbally to Abdul Nasser several days ago after his failure in the policy of unifying the Sudan with Egypt, and that the resignation had been rejected. Arab observers pointed out that Salem had spent several months had no longer made any policy statements which it could be inferred that he was speaking for the Revolution Council.

The Arab News Agency said that Salem had suggested Egyptian recognition of an independent Sudan in view of the impossibility of a Sudan-Egypt union, and that the Council consequently had forced Salem to ask for a "leave of absence."

Meanwhile, removal of Salem was greeted with satisfaction by Khartoum by all Sudanese circles. They felt that Salem's withdrawal would do much to clear up misunderstandings, and that Egypt could be persuaded now to recognize that the Sudan desires complete independence. The Minister of Social Welfare pointed out that Salem, more than any other Egyptian, was responsible for the hostile policy regarding the Sudan.

Egypt-Israel Mediation Offer by New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Thomas Macdonald, may take with him to the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly meeting an offer of New Zealand's services as arbitrator in the Israel-Egypt dispute.

In the House of Representatives tonight, a Labour opposition member, Mr. Philip Halloway, suggested that New Zealand should make the offer. He said that the U.S., Britain, and France were suspected by the Arab states, but New Zealand had established a good reputation in the Middle East, and could play an important role there.

Froumine's WAFERS

Price controls and subsidies on tomatoes, eggplants and cucumbers will be lifted today, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman said yesterday.

Egypt Raiders Murder 7 in Israel; U.S., U.K. Ask End to Border Fighting

Savage attacks by Egyptian commando squads operating deep in Israel territory claimed the lives of seven civilians and wounded eight others since Monday evening. A soldier wounded on Sunday succumbed on Monday. Israel complained for the second consecutive day to the U.N. Security Council in New York of the Egyptian attacks, and the U.S. and Britain made representations to both Israel and Egypt to refrain from using force. In Jerusalem yesterday, Cabinet members conferred on the security situation although no formal Cabinet session was held. At U.N. Truce Supervision Organization headquarters, the Chief of Staff, Maj-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, conferred with his advisers late into the night, and more Observers were sent to the Gaza area.

Dulles Waiting for Reaction

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — The U.S. within the past 48 hours made direct representations to Israel and Egypt, urging them both to refrain from the use of force in the Gaza area. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles revealed at his news conference today.

STOP PRESS
Burns Asks For Cease-Fire

Egypt and Israel were requested by Gen. E.L.M. Burns yesterday to order their troops to a cease-fire in the Gaza border area by 8 p.m. the U.N. spokesman told The Jerusalem Post last night. The request was delivered during the afternoon to both Governments, and Egypt had accepted, but there had been no reply from Israel.

The spokesman added that Gen. Burns' move had come as a result of the exchanges of fire that had flared up sporadically during the day and had continued in the afternoon for the second day in succession.

The Israeli Army spokesman, on the other hand, had no reports of any incidents in the Gaza area after 11 o'clock in the morning when an Army vehicle was mined near Beit Ram in the Western Negev, wounding two.

He reported, however, that grenades had been thrown by infiltrators into a house at Nahal, some 15 miles east, about midnight, injuring one person.

The Israeli spokesman announced, further, that one of the anti-aircraft radio transmitters near Kibbutz had been damaged by explosives planted by infiltrators on Monday night.

Dulles Plan 'Unreal,' Says Cairo Leader

CAIRO, Tuesday. — Col. Anwar el Sadat, a member of the Egyptian Revolution Council and Minister of State, today dismissed the U.S. proposal for settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute as "impracticable" and designed "solely to preserve Israeli interests."

Sadat, writing in the Cairo weekly, "Al Tahrir," said that Mr. Dulles had spoken only of a "cease-fire" and had failed to take all the factors into consideration. One of these factors, he said, was Israel's "utter disregard" of U.N. resolutions.

Egypt Claims Attack At Rafah, One Dead

GAZA, Tuesday (Reuters). — An Egyptian soldier was killed today when Israeli forces attacked Egyptian positions near Rafah, 3 km. south of the Gaza Strip, according to Egyptian officials.

An Egyptian military spokesman said that two Israeli patrol cars had crossed the Gaza true line and fired on Egyptian positions. The Egyptians returned the fire, and there was heavy fighting before the Israeli patrol withdrew leaving some of their arms and ammunition behind, the spokesman said.

The meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission at Gaza was postponed today at the request of Israel.

Egyptian officials here said that Israeli forces attacked Beit Haknun village, north of Gaza, and an Egyptian outpost east of Gaza. Both were repelled.

Marauders Prowl South of Tel Aviv

JERUSALEM, Tuesday. — A band of Arab marauders prowling through the lush thickets of citrus groves 15 minutes' drive south of Tel Aviv murdered five defenceless Israeli civilians yesterday.

Security authorities here believe that a series of lethal attacks between 5.30 p.m. and 10.10 p.m. yesterday over a five-mile stretch of territory between Beit Hannan and Zarnuza bore the trade mark of the same group of Arab commandos, possibly members of the Egyptian "Fadain" suicide squads.

Another ambush, a few hours later, farther south near Gesera, where a Rav-Seren of the Military Police was wounded; was said to have been possibly the work of these bandits.

A passenger in an Army vehicle was slightly wounded on Monday night when armed Egyptians using automatic weapons, fired on an Army vehicle travelling southward from Kfar Bili, the spokesman announced. The vehicle was hit but continued on its way.

2 Die in Ambush

REHOVOT, Tuesday. — Two more Israelis fell victim to enemy attacks today, when the van in which they were travelling was fired on from an ambush near Kfar Menahem, while they were on their way to the abandoned Arab village of Tel Asad, east of the kibbutz.

One was killed instantly, and the other died on the way to the Kaplan Hospital. The names of the victims are not yet known.

Egypt 'Safe' With Guerrilla Warfare

By Our Military Correspondent
TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The week's toll taken by Egyptian marauders is 11 killed — 10 civilians and 1 soldier — in cars which struck mines, some of them civilians, murdered from ambush during their work.

Had similar murders occurred anywhere else, newspapers would have been full of the horror and the brutality of the killing. On the Egyptian-Israeli border, the war waged in the approved Egyptian way, in fact, it was all outlined by the Cairo junta a long time ago.

General Nagib made no secret of the system. "I was opposed to a formal war in Palestine," he wrote in his autobiography. "We would have done better, in my opinion, to confine ourselves to guerrilla operations. Jewish immigration would have been discouraged, and there would have been no excuse in the absence of formal intervention, for either recognizing Israel, or imposing an embargo on the sale of arms."

Now the system, perfected by Egypt in the struggle against the British in the Sinai, has been launched on an impressive scale of formal intervention, for either recognizing Israel, or imposing an embargo on the sale of arms.

As things stand, the Egyptians think that they can continue this game indefinitely. Since the Kan-18 talks were broken off, orders have apparently been issued to Egyptian troops and marauder squads that they may suffer their last to shoot whenever they feel so inclined.

It would be a mistake, however, to believe that an Egyptian soldier shoots because he is trigger happy. "Bamahane," the Army weekly, today reports a talk that an Israeli soldier had with the 22 Egyptian soldiers whose unit had been disarmed in their base opposite Kibbutz a week ago. They fired, they said, because they had received orders from their officers. "Where is the officer?" they were asked. "He ran away."

These two men had remained in the grove to finish irrigating last night.

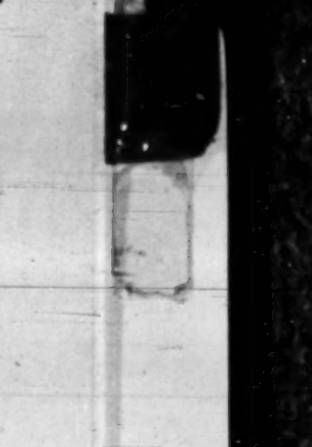
Their foreman, Avraham Radia, 42, was the killer's next victim. He had been waiting for his workers in the pump house a few hundred yards from the spot of the double bodies and probably had not heard the shooting because of the noise of the motors. He was cut down by a hot shot from a Sten-gun fired through the open door.

A dozen workers in the neighbouring grove owned by Yehuda Reifeld, had a fortunate escape. Insecticide spraying machines had broken down at 1.30 p.m. and could not be repaired because the mechanic was absent in Safed. Thus, there were no workers in the plantation when the prowlers passed through. The Arabs vented their rage on the machine, slashing belts and wires and damaging batteries.

The gun moved southwards, and at 6.30 p.m. they struck in Rehovot. They held up Yona Naim Ayal, 22, who was cycling home on a dirt track after finishing his work in Amram Kovack's grove on the hill. Bicycle marks and footprints showed that the bandits, who had hidden behind bushes by the side of the road, had forced Ayal, an immigrant from Iraq, to dismount and to wheel his bicycle to the packing shed of Menahem Neuman's citrus grove by the side of the track. They stood him against the wall and shot him, and then dragged the bullet-riddled body around the side of the house and dropped it in a pit which had been prepared for transplanting a tree. U.N. Observers found the crouched body in the pit today. In all four cases, police were alerted by reports of the victims that they had failed to come home. However, no bodies were found only after sunrise.

Four hours later, the bandits appeared near Zarnuza village, where they ambushed a family walking in the dark by the light of a hurricane lamp carried by one of the party.

The grandfather, Numa Yashov, 78, died "later" of wounds in the Kaplan Hospital near Rehovot, and his wife, Salima, was in a critical condition. Three others were slightly wounded.



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Froumine's WAFERS

Price controls and subsidies on tomatoes, eggplants and cucumbers will be lifted today, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman said yesterday.

Controls on carrots and most of the varieties of grapes were also removed. The price of wine grapes remains fixed at 300 pruta a kilogram.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg. the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 200 gram ration of fillet of fish at 200 pruta per kg. continues. The spokesman said that with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

It was learned in U.S. circles in Jerusalem that there was no truth whatsoever in reports that there had been any change in the status (Continued on Page 5—Col. 2)

**Zionist General Council,
Sixth Session, Jerusalem
August 23—31, 1955**

The reports, given by the Chairmen, Mr. B. Locker and Dr. N. Goldmann, and by the members of the Jewish Agency Executive, the Treasurer, Dr. Giora Josephthal, and the head of the Education and Culture Department, Mr. Z. Shazar, formed the basis of the discussions during the nine-day session of the Council, and are given here in the order in which they were delivered.

By Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive

LEAVE NO TRAIL UPON THE EARTH

through the establishment of committees, both in Israel and abroad, in order to thrash out the problems and tasks of the Zionist Movement, and by inviting delegations from abroad to tour the country in order to gain knowledge of its achievements and problems. All these activities have been and are still being carried out, and we shall continue their expansion. In the meantime, I am sure you will all agree that it is laudable work.

I will not say that the Organization Department has succeeded in its task. I will only say that I call the crisis in Zionism, I am not so sure that that task falls to it. This had already been mentioned in the past, and I will send you his address of greetings, and I am thankful to him for having said something of what we must do.

I will mention one other central task that was carried out jointly with the Jewish Agency, namely, by the Organization Department and by the Information Department, namely, the implementation of the plan for the coming Herzl Year that was passed two years ago. I will not enter into all details, but will mention only the London and Fulfillment exhibition that was held in London and to France. A smaller edition of this exhibition is now being shown in this country. Plans were made for the Organization to implement Herzl Year. We have begun the publication of Herzl's writings in Hebrew and in English. The plan of the 20 planned area to *RENEW* the

I NOW pass over to immigration. In the first place, I must note

Since August, 1954

migration, absorption and settlement and, on the other hand, it would compel the State of Israel to impose an additional burden on the public, the form of which would have to be decided on by the Knesset, at the instance of the Government, in order to raise the IL60m. to IL65m. for the construction of housing, for the securing of employment and the supply of other needs of the new immigrants.

Obviously we will have to follow very closely the development of the situation in the western European countries should come to a head or as to accelerate the speedy transfer of greater numbers of Jews from these countries, we will have to decide, together with the Government of Israel, on an immediate immigration to properties that may lead to an upsetting of the economic equilibrium that we have achieved in recent years, even if we should now have arrived at the necessity of establishing immigration camps beforehand about unemployment and inflation. There can be no doubt that both the Executive of the Jewish Agency and the State of Israel will not be shy of taking such dangerous and daring steps, should the situation demand it.

Iron Curtain Countries

SEVERAL hundred immigrants from countries behind the Iron Curtain arrive annually. They came last year, too, mainly aged parents rejoining their children in this country, and a handful of young people and children dependent upon them. Is this a sign of an imminent change in the situation? I recall particularly the immigration recently of nine young people from Rumania. I mention with particular pleasure the liberation of some 40 Zionists leaders in Rumania, after having spent years in prison, and the reduction of the sentences of others. We welcome this. I should like to mention the news that has come to us that a delegation of American rabbis has received permission to visit Soviet Russia. I should like to mention the fact that several weeks ago a tele-

Locker, Chairman of

seeking to join us in the up-building of our homeland. We know that their numbers run into the tens of thousands. We are looking forward to the day when we shall once more be able to establish a living bond between Jewry in this country and the world at large with the Jews in the countries mentioned.

migration from West

ducted in collaboration with the Jewish Agency and the Government.

It is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the international status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption, and Agriculture Settlement Department. My work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure is large enough to name, the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by a person who is more competent than I, but I would like to stress the fact that the work of these de-

Mention might also be made of the tremor that passed over Ar-

ments as inseparable from the work of the Zionist Movement and the Jewish Agency. I don't think that the Jewish Zionist Executive should continue functioning in these spheres of its constructive work in this country, although I am in the Government of Israel in existence. I think this is not artificial but organic.

The State of Israel is not a state like any other. It is still in formation, and we must educate the Jewish public throughout the world to understand not only assist and give money, or, as we always demand, send manpower; world Jewry must understand and feel that it is a full partner in the Government of the State by actively participating in the upbuilding work in the sphere allotted to it by the Zionist General Council in 1948 as

Institute for Youth Leaders

I NOW pass over to the work of the Youth and Hehalutz Department which earned compliments from the Prime Minister in his address of greeting to the Government of the State of Israel wrought in the Diaspora is being increasingly felt in the work of this Department. True, the growth of the State is in your life is no longer as noticeable as it was a few years ago. Everyone who pays closer attention, however, can see that the Jewish Diaspora has taken place wherever Jews live. It can be readily understood that this change is most noticeable among the youth, who have direct contact with the State that is being built and rejuvenated. This phenomenon has led to an increase in the activities of the Youth and Hehalutz Department for the Jewish youth abroad, and it is characteristic of the activities of the Department in recent years that the Institute for Youth Leaders from abroad and its bi-annual course. The Institute's bi-annual course is the most important event. Obviously, therefore, its growth must be gradual and not necessarily in keeping with demands from abroad. Nevertheless, the growth of the Institute during the past year, and the number of students in the Institute has outgrown its present capacity. This is a plain and distinct indication of the new developments about which I am speaking.

This growth also has its roots in the intensive educational work that the Jewish Agency has been carrying on for many years among the adult movements. But the main importance of this new development lies in the fact that it has opened the door to the Department the road to Jewish youth circles that so far have been far removed from Zionist work. It is now possible to see these young people attending the recent courses at the Institute and the summer

the Jewish Agency

well as by the Zionist Congress and by the Law of Status enacted by the Knesset.

The Economic Department

The Economic Department deals mainly with promoting the immigration of the middle class, small capitalists, artisans, etc., with transferring the capital of these classes even before their immigration and its productive investment in this country. It has representatives in

BERL LOCKER

Buenos Aires, and Paris, in Morocco, Tunisia, and other countries. It endeavors to provide reliable information on immigration possibilities and investments in this country. It arranges tours of delegations to this country and during the past year it arranged a tour of the Israel-Argentine Chamber of Commerce delegation and of representatives from Morocco and Tunisia. It gives economic advice in the drawing up of investment programs. It participates in an institution known as "The Immigrant Investor" which makes possible the import of goods and raw materials from the countries from which it is impossible to send money. In collaboration with the Immigration Department, it maintains a special section for the immigration of artisans. All these are initial steps and the prospects for wider activity in the future are good.

Leaders from Abroad

During the period under report—four semesters—the Institute for Youth Leaders from Abroad, trained Jewish leaders from the U.S., South America, Western Europe and North Africa.

During the past year the Summer Institute for youth from Abroad and the Winter Institute which we have opened during the past two years for Jewish youth from the Southern Hemisphere afforded 1,332 young people from 27 countries an opportunity of spending their vacations in visits to and working activity in Israel.

About a month ago, a new chapter was opened in the history of these activities, the first of which we have described in the printed report. I refer to the first group of students brought over to Jerusalem for a year of study in collaboration with the Hebrew University. The group is composed of 23 young men and women who arrived in Israel at the end of July. The Youth Absorption Department is now conducting a preliminary three-month course, which includes intensive study of Hebrew, a group of lectures on fundamental problems of the State and towns of the country. At the end of this course, the students will be admitted for a year of study at the University, where they will go through a special required course in Jewish studies and other optional subjects. This group has arrived from various states in America, and a considerable number of American universities from Yale to Brandeis. Another fact may be mentioned. About one-third of these students intend to serve as rabbis in reform congregations in America. You will doubtless agree with me that this first group of which the Youth Absorption department opens up for us the possibility of important work, and that everything must be done to develop and expand such activity.

It would like to conclude this

incorporation of youth organizations from the United States in

raised upon to spend one year in Israel. The Department will work out a plan which will include study, tours and work in Israel. To sum up, it may be said that an appetite that has been shared among these young people will all over the world, and breathe the air of Israel, an appetite that must be used, and passed on to additional youth circles, is still in the air. The Zionist Movement now possesses a number of modes of activity that must exploit to the full. The Department of Education is headed by a member of "Young Israel" participating in this year's Summer Institute, at the conclusion of which he will spend the night ago with the participation of 1,400 young people from various countries. From the platform of the call the "Young Israel" will return to the United States. We will tell all friends there not to decide in a future career before they have seen the Zionist platform that was the Zionist Movement must not draw conclusions about any of the political stages of the movement, until we bring them for study visit to Israel, and for the Diaspora.

In all about 70 teachers attended these seminars. I think it is a thing of great importance.

I would like to mention in particular the new period — which hope will be one of three generations — which the World Hebrew Movement is now pursuing in collaboration with the Department for Education and Culture. The first — World Hebrew Movement — was held last week ago. Its purpose was to sum up the activities of the Hebrew movement — in recent years. Of the 250 delegates, 150 were from the Diaspora. The Congress was to lay down the lines of activity for the Hebrew movement in the future. The resolutions were in the opinion particularly in the Diaspora, to the serious situation of the Jews, and to inspire hearts for great cultural efforts.

The Congress duly evaluated the connection between the Hebrew Union and the Department for Education and Culture. It was decided that the principal activity of the Hebrew Union was to arouse the interest of the Diaspora in the teaching of the Hebrew movement, establishment of Hebrew schools, and summer camps, etc.

After the Congress, a pedagogical and ideological conference was held. The Department for Education was the first attempt of it to bring together leading educationalists and educators in the Diaspora and in Israel. In the conference, the problems of teaching methods were discussed and the lines of activity were laid out. Special attention was given to the practical work of the Department. Sometimes wide gulfs were discovered between the outlook of the Israel participants and the Diaspora. The atmosphere, however, was pleasant and at times elevated, thanks to the skillful intervention of the conference was given by those who convened it.

The Torah Education Department would now like to say a few words about the work of the Department for Education and Culture. As I have said, it concentrates mainly on North American and Eastern countries, where it is engaged in influencing the Jewish community and the orthodox circles founded by our Hazzanim. Our Hazzanim and our institutions. This department is engaged in the dissemination and intensive seminars. A correspondence institute, published textbooks, sent out 250,000 copies of materials to Jewish communities, and in Jerusalem a six-month seminar for young rabbis, an annual course for teachers, a summer seminar for rabbis, and a seminar for Mirabai women workers and rabbis from South America. It brings over rabbis and rabbis to Israel.

France for teachers of general subjects another was held in

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the right side, there is a dark, textured binding or cover. The left side shows a lighter, lined page. A small, dark, rectangular object is visible near the top of the page, possibly a clip or a piece of tape. The page has horizontal lines and some faint, illegible text.

By Dr. G. Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency

mediate absorption requires very considerable sums of money. Both the filling of existing water sheds and new settlements in the Lachish area were accomplished by large financial efforts. Of 15 villages the Lachish are founded during the last five months 10 are occupied by no settlers. In all of them except one the population is made up entirely of Jewish immigrants. Already in the first year 11,000 man have been invested each family for the house and farm. Without the help of the Government we could not have implemented this settlement program.

Of course, stability in the settlements has not yet been

absorption of immigrants.

Allow me now to pass over the principal activities of the last year and to link them with my remarks with the plans of the Departments for the coming year.

This Department takes care of 435 places of agricultural settlement of all types, and also, together with our partner, the J.N.F., devotes to it 67% of the whole of the Jewish Agency's budget for its activities, that is to say - 112,000,000 as direct budget - and 20,000,000 as allocation from the J.N.F.

We measure the success of our settlement work against the main questions:

of the Yarkon to the Negov, hope to complete this work soon.

3. I have already spoken of the completion of the consolidation of 80 settlements, and this year we have to begin consolidation of 80 more, and to complete them by the end of the budget year 1950. That is to say, within two years it is the new settlement movement which compels us to consolidate the existing young settlements.

4. In the field of security arrangements we have to complete the following:

a. The supply of electricity to 50 more settlements.

Pull me how to pass to field of immigration and abatement, which are closely bound together. I have already spent of the Immigration during past year of almost 23,000 men since August 1904. In 1905, 7,000 came from Morocco and 7,000 from Tunis, Algiers and Tangiers. Of the remaining immigrants almost 1,000 came from India while less than 100 came from Bulgaria, Hungary, Persia, Turkey, Yemen and other countries. For reasons of political expediency I would prefer not to state further details regarding countries of origin of im-

of immigration was the pe-
of the bent and the commu-
food scheme in the
1950-1955 years, in Israel
this manner three years of
quarter of a million Jews di-
in tents, canvas frame huts
corrugated iron structures.
1955, 1956, and quite
1957, 1958, the number of
migrants fell to 25,000, and
1960 emigration from the co-
succeeded immigration in-
There was an immigration
1960 and an emigration of
1960. In 1961, 1962, and
parts of the Diaspora there-
longer seized the will to im-
grants to Israel regardless of
ditions, and that the will to
migrants depended on the

the first period after immigration. We must not decide that a country or that is a country, and we must not decide that any cause political damage, but helping the Jews who are there. We must consider the question today from two aspects:

1. What can we, the People of Israel, the State of Israel and,
2. What do the Jews of the countries in question or as minimum conditions for immigration?

It is not within my present capacity to make an estimate of the position of the Jews of North Africa or of the Jews of the Middle East. We are now speaking, but I

Agency, is the manning, and the building of a new housing program provides for the financing of the program without taking into account the obligations for coming years. New settlements which will be the task of the Haywood Campaign to make supreme effort to increase income. Nobody should be afraid of the absorption expense as also assured, that the Government will soon make a law in addition to its present tax want to ask members of Zionist General Council to enter into local arguments.

the coming budgetary year.

1. From October 1, the rate of exchange to the dollar will be 11.50 instead of 11.30, which we have reached so far.

2. We took into account national loans which we contract if we can obtain them.

We felt obliged to emphasize a programme as large as the view of the tasks in immigration, agriculture and agriculture, and we felt we had a justification for doing so.

Assets amount to 130 million pounds, and our liabilities some and about 11.50 million.

(Continued on Next Page)

his library, one of the most extensive libraries in Israel, purchased in the world, he showed me a book which was a little bookcase full of the works of Rabbi Shlomo Kluger. Now, I knew that Rabbi Shlomo Kluger was a rabbi in Lwow, but I had never heard of him. In the introduction, Rabbi Maimon explained his importance to me, and I discovered how faulty my knowledge of Jewish history really was.

Continuing, I told Rabbi Maimon's writings were gathered together, they would find a place, just as Rabbi Shlomo

tion and realistic agreement on what is good and what is bad, what is necessary and what is superfluous, what is important and what is unimportant. It means that the same things should be held dear by all of us in this country, the language, the culture, the history, the people. It is a child who was neglected in backward countries, the freedom which has been denied to a large number of people in backward countries of living in spiritual equilibrium without complications of an unhappy Diaspora. We shall make it possible for the new immigrants to feel at home in this country again an emergency! You do not be tired. Such fatigue will be at the expense of another Jew who will be the first to leave the country who understand and live the problems of the country, despairing, disturbing problems, most painful sacrifices, sacrifices that will be made by the new immigrants to prove a source of great satisfaction. Less self-love, less petting, accounting more love of Israel, more sense of responsibility.

If we are united in our mission in a feeling of mutual responsibility, then this emergency will be the greatest of our lives. It will be the greatest of our lives.

I should like, at the outset, to make it clear that what has been attempted and achieved up to the present juncture is merely an initial effort, and indications

Instead of talking at length, I think it would be more profitable if I were to mention two world-wide Jewish problems of history: the Diaspora and Palestine. We possessed a certain degree of independence in the Diaspora; although we were outcasts and amongst strangers, we knew how to preserve our identity, how to defend ourselves, how to survive. But short, how to organize and administer a community. We sent scattered references to the activities of the Council of the Four Lands in its manner of literature on diverse subjects which has reached us from the 17th-18th centuries. We have a considerable amount of its development and ramifications; we only knew it indirectly. We knew that there were Jewish representatives, but no protocols of these meetings were preserved, that there was a Land at Grunin, another Land at Lublin, another Land at the Jewish community of Lithuania; they have once published this, but we did not know that there was literature of a certain kind in those ends. Among them were Bloch of Poznań, Schiffer, Baisan, Asher of Warsaw, Harkawitz, and others. The Council of the Four Lands came alive for us. We watched their deliberations, we heard their decisions, we noted their attitudes towards education, how they accepted the situation, who the members were, their decisions, how they destroyed it. Till our day those who wanted to learn something about this unique institution had to come to the Council at its disposal a monument was published by Moshe Bialik called "The Council of the Four Lands." It was a good formulation of the non-acute protocol, compiled by one who powers of tireless concentration. It was a very good book, combined with an amazingly profound knowledge of, and familiarity with the sources have made it a very good book. He gathered his clues from obscure hints in various branches of literature, put them together, and rewrote the whole thing, by a resolution of the Council of the Four Lands, for a period

his library, one of the most extensive libraries in Israel, purchased in the world, he showed me a book which was a little bookcase full of the works of Rabbi Shlomo Kluger. Now, I knew that Rabbi Shlomo Kluger was a rabbi in Lwow, but I had never heard of him. In the introduction, Rabbi Maimon explained his importance to me, and I discovered how faulty my knowledge of Jewish history really was.

Continuing, I told Rabbi Maimon's writings were gathered together, they would find a place, just as Rabbi Shlomo

In conclusion, I should like to offer my congratulations on this happy occasion to those who have ministered to our needs. To its founders, the members of the Board of the Bialik Foundation, to my friend Moshe Gordon, who were with us, and who has placed the book on the shelves of the Bialik Library, and to those who have always collaborated with us so closely, in Warsaw, and who are so friendly, I am very grateful. I am very grateful to you, and wish it every success in the future.

By Nabum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive

man which is a very patriotic idea in our day to unite and solve the important problems of the country. It is not arbitrary. On the one hand, I believe that all the interests of the country are represented on the Executive, and on the other hand, the same reasons which I cannot repeat here, justify the same representation.

There should be two kinds of members in the Jerusalem Executive, not of different rank, but the composition should be different. In every three or four weeks one of the Executive should be renewed, and in addition there should be a smaller Executive of eight or nine members, one from each of the departments, which would meet once, but several times a year. In this smaller Executive, the members of their work. If we were to put the Executive in the hands of the whole, the Executive would be reduced to a few men, and the Executive would elect the Executive to put first these leaders to it, even if they were not elected to it. If they were not elected to it, they would be elected to it. In fact, I was never one of those who demanded a distinction in rank between the members of the Executive and the members of the Executive. I was never one of those who demanded a distinction in rank between the members of the Executive and the members of the Executive.

needed for anxiety lest the State Department in Washington require us with suspicion. Such an Executive would prove itself eminently suited to the present Philippine situation, since the needs there are not the same as those of the United States, and the situation is a different problem, and those who are available for this work are very few. If we have a man who works with public affairs. If we prescribe that the members of the Executive must each have a certain number of responsibilities for a certain department, and that no one will be a member, that that member is not always available just when required, and that we have no one to divide into two groups as I have just suggested, then we shall have a managing committee, which is not the ordinary, everyday, which are bound to crop up from time to time, but a committee of selection, and the larger group concerned solely with affairs of policy, and the smaller group with the selection of many of our problems. I admit that this is a very difficult thing to say — no solution is ever the ideal one — but it would definitely

put on the agenda. In addition, there is the difficulty of continuity, of minutes, of the completion of discussions left unfinished. I agree that such an office does not necessitate a full staff, but I should have thought that at least a full-time secretary would be employed to deal with the extensive business of the Association.

If the slogan of "Conquest of

should be set up as some kind of independent department to manage the land owned by the Government (or in the case of the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund) and the Agency, that is, the Keren, Government and Jewish Agency, should be given the right to make such a system either body would retain its own titles to its property, but the property would be jointly administered. We should consider that this policy is the best one for our land, but it would require us to make an example for the future creation of an authority in which the Government and the Jewish Agency have common interests. Perhaps not today, but tomorrow, when the Government will be other fields, with so much connection with security or foreign policy, but which concern the Jewish people, national immigration, absorption, development, cultural work, agriculture, industry — in time we can establish a joint Jewish-Government authority. Government and the Jewish Agency and work out these problems together. The matter should be approached from a constructive angle, and with understanding, which will be conducive to progress that is beneficial to the land and the nation.

The whole discussion that we are conducting now will not

...practical importance. It is not a matter of something should come of this. The Zionist General Council does not have the right to make decisions only to prepare resolutions. The decision is in the hands of the Congress. All problems like this are not solved until if they are debated for eight or ten days—day and night, in the Congress.

I spoke twice with the parties suggesting that they should be united. I take up the problems of the parties, the election to the place, and other things intervened. We decided to have a two or three-day debate in the Congress. I have no discussion in committees. The facts are generally cursed by the fact that formulate come out of the party. We are not ready yet to formulate. The parties do not easily commit themselves. Some have begun to talk it over. Here the parties are very cautious. They are waiting for final word. The intention is to meet. I do not go to work with decisions or official recommendations to the Congress. The Congress is sovereign. The intention is to have a discussion. The parties are pressing the pressure of having to vote tomorrow; only to talk over the

activity: on to the campuses! Let us set up youth organizations.

been more than naive to believe that when a Jew like me comes to any group, the majority will expect everything is nice, and I will expect it. One thing is essential. That the parties should try to approach the problem from their past and considerations. And in this sense we are all parties even though we are a certain group because in this sense we are all parties. In this party in the sense that consciously or unconsciously we are first of all not to see if it is good for the entire movement but for the party.

I do not say that group interests are not legitimate. They are legitimate. But I think that but if the groups will approach the problems with a separatist attitude, then it is impossible to find a solution to the problems. This is easier to do now than in the heat of the Congress. The parties should try to talk over the problems course so none of them will jump out of his skin. Everyone should be tied bound to a certain political party approach to the problems. We have great materialistic and intellectual forces and difficulties. I think that the attitude will be non-partisan. I think I am hopeful. If should be asked what I expect, what I think, I think that the Congress should see that it is composed a little of human

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Wednesday, August 18, 1954. Vol. 11, No. 212. — Monday, Aug. 23, 1954.

THE removal of the Resident-General Grandval from his post in Morocco is a gloomy indication of the state of affairs in the country.

MOROCCAN for a policy OUTLOOK which is still bedevilled by a French thinking on the North African problem.

Grandval, already in his resignation before the decision to remove him was made and the action of the French government must therefore be interpreted only as an attempt to appease the ultra-conservative and reactionary elements in Paris and in the Protectorate, for Grandval was the embodiment of the hope of a liberal and progressive policy there.

The reason which motivated Grandval's resignation was the conviction, borne in upon him as a result of last week's disorders, that no progressive policy could be applied to Morocco, at least for the present. He resigned because a regressive policy would be against all his convictions. His dismissal was dictated by the thought that if the only thing that mattered at this juncture was to restore order, then probably his basic lack of belief in repression led to certain hesitations in applying ruthless measures. One cannot resist the conclusion also that he is, in a sense, being made the lightning conductor for the stormy passions of the enraged colonial population.

It is true that the revolt of the Berber tribesmen — which was a revolt — was confined more or less to 48 hours. One may assume that the little French towns in the Berber country — neat exercises in French provincial nostalgia in a bare alien landscape — are now safe from sporadic attack only because they are heavily garrisoned. This defensive technique cannot be used indefinitely. Clearly, the only alternative to a Franco-Moroccan settlement is a military offensive of some sort, at least through the Middle Atlas region. And this, as we write this, is a record as a French Resistance leader, was not a job to Grandval's taste. It is not what he went there to do.

The situation is familiar, but seen in a mirror with a slightly distorting effect. It is Kenya all over again, with the local Europeans despising the "weakness" of the progressive policy of an administrator who is only a settler in Morocco seem of a more febrile temperament than is to be found in the Kenya White Highlands. And alongside the Berbers, moved primarily by religious feeling, the Kikuyu of Kenya scarcely rank as combatants.

It is largely because the French Government hesitated to prepare for the removal of Sultan ben Araf, and to make their purpose clear before the anniversary of ben Youssef's banishment, that events have taken such a dismaying turn. Grandval urged, knowing how fatal the consequences of delay could be.

No one knows now how the situation is likely to be resolved. If the organization of reactionary settlers called "French Presence" is allowed to triumph, a period of bloody repression will no doubt set in which can only temporarily stay the inevitable move towards Moroccan independence. This then is the great question mark which also faces Moroccan Jewry and it is the grim enigma before the delegates of the Zionist General Council who are responsible for coming to a decision with regard to the future of North African Jewry. The delegates from the North African communities, in the main, called for the end of selective immigration and the initiation of an immediate rescue evacuation to Israel. Dr. Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, explained that the Jews of North Africa were themselves not convinced that the time had come for rescue immigration which implies the necessity to escape to Israel irrespective of conditions without guarantees of housing, employment or any food other than that which could be provided by soup kitchens.

But everyone knows that the final word has not been spoken. Even if Dr. Goldmann and Dr. Josephthal are right this week, there is no guarantee that by next week events may not force the beginning of the panic exodus of Moroccan Jewry.

Turkish Democracy In Danger

By a Special Correspondent.

ISTANBUL, (CPNS). —

THIS arrest on August 13 of Kasim Gulak, secretary-general of the People's Party, the alleged opposition party in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, caused indignation throughout the country and resulted in a riot which has focused attention upon Turkey's troubled domestic scene. Mr. Gulak was charged with making derogatory remarks about the government, but was released three days later.

Prior to his arrest, Mr. Gulak had been questioned 15 times by police in a single month regarding remarks that he was alleged to have made. Refusing to allow himself to be browbeaten, he told correspondents that he would not be intimidated by the government, and carried on even after his Party (which polled 45 per cent of the votes in last general elections) decided that it would be futile to participate in the forthcoming municipal elections in these circumstances.

During the past few weeks Mr. Mendere, leader of the Democratic Party and Prime Minister, has constantly interfered with the political activities of the opposition parties. These meetings were either forbidden under all sorts of strange pretexts, or dissolved even before the speaker had had a chance of stating his views; and the few who did manage to carry on were afterwards prosecuted for making derogatory remarks regarding the Prime Minister, the Cabinet or Parliament.

In the course of a tour of the Black Sea, Mr. Gulak was given a meeting by a minister in the coal-mining town of Zonguldak where the Democratic Party staged a meeting to discuss the possibility of using the opportunity to beat up various persons accompanying Mr. Gulak. Afterward, Gulak was held responsible and arrested at Zonguldak.

An intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey, commented to me: "This is the end of all attempts at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Mendere is putting the clock back to the black days of the Sultan Abdul Hamid II."

Even Mendere's own supporters are now becoming worried. There is a split in his Party which is growing day by day. It is significant that on the very day on which Gulak was arrested, Feridun Ergin, a well-known member of the Prime Minister's own Party and a Deputy, was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Mendere.

Furthermore, there are ten Government Party Deputies who, despite Mr. Mendere's protests, have tabled a Bill for the next session of the National Assembly against the rigidity of the Prime Minister's "Free Press Law." This law, during the past year, has muzzled the entire Turkish Press and led to the sentencing of 100 persons of more than 30 prominent Turkish journalists, including their octogenarian doyen, Yalcin.

Many followers of the Democratic Party today believe that Mr. Mendere is acting from fear. He is unable to control the economic crisis which his over-ambitious economic development schemes have brought about, and he resents criticism of the many other economic mistakes which he has indulged in for party-political and similar reasons, such as exempting for years on end all farmers and peasants from paying income tax. These form 70 per cent of the population, which means that the remaining urban 30 per cent have to carry all the income tax burden.

Furthermore, the Prime Minister appears reluctant to bend the pressing demands to effect important cuts in the armed forces now that there is less chance of a Russian attack, for the Soviet aggression, as the enormous size of his army has so far facilitated more and more economic aid and credit.

Shah Ophir, who was master of ceremonies, also sandwiched a political speech between the two serious numbers, and laughter reached its peak when he initiated a satirical short-story about a young lady appearing in a Spanish dance in the time of Mr. Borodowski's romance guitar solo. The vocal trio of Lavi, Israel and Borodowski rode out on a set of Negro spirit songs, capturing the audience with nostalgic Russian romances, and was at its best in a series of Spanish Civil War songs, all sung in the original language.

Although we are by no means a professional fortune teller, we feel that those who attended the "Three Strings" bill will certainly join us in predicting a triumphant future for this young group.

Documenting Israel

By MEIR MINDLIN

I FIRST met him at a party in Jerusalem. He was sitting in the middle of a group of twenty-odd people. Wearing black trousers and a black T-shirt with horizontal red stripes, he was playing a guitar and singing American folk songs more beautifully than I had ever heard them sung before. I asked my neighbour who he was. "He's an American called Barry Brown who has come here to make films about Israel. He's only twenty. During the school year he's a student of Aerodynamics and mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

During the interval, he went out onto the balcony, and I approached him there. He said he was making three films in colour, for television, each to be 15 minutes long. "I am also looking for little five-minute stories to tell. The first film I made was about Haifa and how the rest of Israel is tied to it economically. That's how I could tell the story of the development of the Israel Bond and the facilities financed by the U.A. aid the immigrants and gave me a wonderful chance to travel around the country. Then I went to a kibbutz, and made a film about some young Americans who visit it for a day. Now I am in Jerusalem, New York, the U.A., about the immigrant problem. I am trying to show the process of assimilation, and how the facilities financed by the U.A. aid the immigrants to find a new home. These three films are co-sponsored by the Bond Office, the Israel Information Office, the U.A., and the Federation of Jewish Charities."

"How many people do you have helping you?" "I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not a case however. It is best to work alone on this kind of thing. This way the film has more of an authentic feel. I have met here in Israel — Ephraim Liani. He and I worked together for a month. If everyone could have as good a guide, as fine a photographer, and as friendly a companion, he would certainly be working under the best of conditions. I am a Jew, and I did them. As I worked with other organizations, however, I was forced to make — all the connections myself. Now, I am glad that I had the chance to meet all the people who are so enthusiastic about the State, and I found that quite often the people who helped me the most were those of the same whose names I did not respond as warmly as I had hoped they would."

"Photographer's Function" "I can make only one generalization about Israel. And that is that every day you can have the most beautiful scenery of life and also the most distressing. You never know in the morning what the afternoon holds in store. I find that the average person does not understand the function of the photographer. A policeman will tell you the usual allowances for the photographer as he would anywhere else in the world. The people who need the kind of publicity that photography can give are very often the ones who interfere so much with one's work that such publicity becomes impossible. The constant plea of most of the photographers whom I have met for more understanding. Very often the people who are in charge of the arts in Israel are not the ones who understand the function of the photographer."

"The kibbutz gave me all that I could in terms of talent and cooperation. Liani taught me to understand the country and helped me to see the beauty that awaits the photographer. As a result, I was able to avoid the misunderstandings that I was, and he carried me over the difficulties of the first month. By then, I was doing the rest with just a push in the right direction."

"I feel motion pictures properly made and conceived can give a new image of Israel to the world's sympathy and understanding of this complex country. The kibbutz, even been scratched. I see all about it — stories and the impressions of Israel. When the camera comes, these stories will be told."

"This is one of the most photographic countries in the world. The lighting is a difficult problem, but the beauty of the surrounding makes up for it. The people are of all types and reactions to the camera. This has been so far the most gratifying and difficult thing that I have ever done. I feel that there is in Israel the makings of a small art-film group on the pattern of the one in Sweden. I will be thinking of Israel all next year at school as I calculate the differentials of trigonometrical powers."

Giuseppe Ferguson, baritone, as Alfred's father, has an edge on his voice, but is not for dramatic singing and competent acting. The remaining soloists, Liana Lani, Gino Martino, Bernardi, Mamed, Tiberio, Santa, and Umberto Frisaldi, were adequate, as was the orchestra, as was the conductor, as was the company, as was the scene shifting before the eyes of the audience, owing to the absence of a proper curtain. Illusion is necessary to opera. For all its shortcomings, the opera, deserves the support, and Mr. Gerskovit, the impresario, is to be congratulated on taking a worthy and risky venture. The season is billed to run until September 18, though it may be extended owing to the heavy demand for tickets. Performances are also to be given in Jerusalem, Haifa and in kibbutz centres.

are being played in these distinctive, beautifully-polished arrangements of his, which will no doubt cause a lot of pleasant surprise. June Allyson is charming. The Broadway wife, though perhaps a slightly overdone "sweetness," and it is nice to see George Tobias in such a glorious moment of Louis Armstrong and the natural effect of the technician are among the films other assets. J.L.

ONE of the best screen biographies to reach us for some time is "The Glenn Miller Story" (Chen, Tel Aviv). The film only does justice to the life of the great American band leader, who is played by James Stewart. Good as his acting is, the star remains essentially James Stewart, with all his familiar mannerisms very much in evidence. All the big Glenn Miller "hits" are here, played in those distinctive, beautifully-polished arrangements of his, which will no doubt cause a lot of pleasant surprise. June Allyson is charming. The Broadway wife, though perhaps a slightly overdone "sweetness," and it is nice to see George Tobias in such a glorious moment of Louis Armstrong and the natural effect of the technician are among the films other assets. J.L.

TOMORROW, SEPTEMBER 1 "Hamaskil" Landing Library, Petah Tikva, will move to 8 Bab el Wazir (opp. Zvi Hall). "BEIT HAMASKIL," ISAAC GRUENWALD LTD. 18 Bab el Wazir, Petah Tikva, will continue to supply you with books (school books), stationery, gifts and toys.

At the Cinema

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Reuther Father of 'Annual Wage'

By MOSHE RITAN

WALTER Reuther, the dynamic President of the U.S. Congress of Industrial Organizations who has arrived in this country to dedicate the Philip Murray House at Elletts on Monday, will probably be remembered in the annals of American trade unionism as the father of the "guaranteed annual wage" — the greatest revolution in labour-management relations so far.

Reuther, who heads the C.I.O.'s United Automobile Workers, has long been the peace-setter for new achievements in U.S. industrial bargaining. In 1944, a contract linking wages to productivity added to the cost of living; and in 1950, a five-year contract of five cents per hour each year, as the ground that as the productivity of the industry rises the worker should get his share of the profits along with the shareholder.

This Spring, at last, he got Ford and General Motors to assume responsibility for the employment of any worker who has been employed for two years, to the extent of 65 per cent of his full wages during the first four weeks and 80 per cent of his full wages for 22 more weeks of unemployment.

Why, said Reuther, should the worker get paid by the week if the executive gets paid by the hour? In order to prove that he meant business, he then called the annual convention of his United Automobile Workers shortly before the contract with Ford and General Motors were about to expire and decided to raise a strike fund of some \$250,000 by trebling the dues of his 1,500,000-member union.

Reuther also proposed that the company should supplement the varying unemployment benefits in various states to the extent of guaranteeing unemployed workers 80 per cent of their wages for a period of a year. The average unemployment benefit is \$24 per week, whereas the present wage in the automobile industry averages \$54 per week.

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From now on, annual wages

Readers' Letters

WESTERN ALIYA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

The title of your report on the Hithabut Ojel Britannia in your issue of June 30, "Better Conditions for Aliyah Immigrants from West to Israel," is as misleading as the many statements made during the last annual conference, which I have followed with great interest.

Year after year, since 1948, we have heard about better housing conditions for Western immigrants, and the subject has been fully covered in a great number of statements and speeches. What is the result of this? Have we got a single Anglo-Saxon Shikun in the real sense of the term?

Jerusalem, as the capital, together with the largest concentration of professional institutions and a good number of civil servants from the Western countries should have made this city the obvious choice for a model Anglo-Saxon Shikun. I am afraid there is nothing of the sort here; neither, to my knowledge, does such project exist in Tel Aviv.

My father sent me a newspaper cutting some years ago, which stated that each Western immigrant costs the Agency IL10,000 to IL12,000. Could we know in what form this expenditure appears on the balance sheet and what happens to the IL10,000 to IL12,000? Is it in the hands of bankers, pedlars or business?

I am glad to hear Dr. Josephthal's statement that the Jewish Agency is still not discouraged, but as he says, someone else is.... How true!

ASHER S. BRAUNFELD
Jerusalem, July.

Jewish Agency Replies

Mr. — The observations of your correspondent on housing for "Western" immigrants are interesting, as they show that not enough is known, even among Western immigrants themselves, of the facilities provided. I think the best answer are the following facts:

Between 1953 and 1955, 226 housing units, of standard "Public Housing" quality were erected and made available to Western immigrants. The flats contained from 14 to 8 rooms and ranged from 20 to 70 square metres in size. Of these 240 flats were sold to occupants on mortgage, repayments, after a down-payment averaging IL1,000, being from IL150 to IL150 per month, except for 17 units where the monthly repayments are IL150. The remaining 86 flats were rented to Western immigrants without capital expenditure on their part. These units were built in or near the large towns: Tel Aviv (Ramat Chai, Yaf, Eliahu, Givat Ram); Jerusalem (Kiryat Yovel — Beit Maxmil); Haifa (French Carmel, Kiryat Haifa). In addition, 93 units were built in various villages.

The financial participation of the Jewish Agency (Absorption Department) together with the Government (Ministry of Labour) in the foregoing amounted to IL1,112,000, while construction companies advanced loans amounting to a further IL272,000.

In 1954/55, an additional 237 units were built, or are now under construction.

Reuther Father of 'Annual Wage'

By MOSHE RITAN

WALTER Reuther, the dynamic President of the U.S. Congress of Industrial Organizations who has arrived in this country to dedicate the Philip Murray House at Elletts on Monday, will probably be remembered in the annals of American trade unionism as the father of the "guaranteed annual wage" — the greatest revolution in labour-management relations so far.

Reuther, who heads the C.I.O.'s United Automobile Workers, has long been the peace-setter for new achievements in U.S. industrial bargaining. In 1944, a contract linking wages to productivity added to the cost of living; and in 1950, a five-year contract of five cents per hour each year, as the ground that as the productivity of the industry rises the worker should get his share of the profits along with the shareholder.

This Spring, at last, he got Ford and General Motors to assume responsibility for the employment of any worker who has been employed for two years, to the extent of 65 per cent of his full wages during the first four weeks and 80 per cent of his full wages for 22 more weeks of unemployment.

Why, said Reuther, should the worker get paid by the week if the executive gets paid by the hour? In order to prove that he meant business, he then called the annual convention of his United Automobile Workers shortly before the contract with Ford and General Motors were about to expire and decided to raise a strike fund of some \$250,000 by trebling the dues of his 1,500,000-member union.

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